PROCEEDINGS OF THE MYSORE REPRESENTATIVE ASSEMBLY.

DASARA SESSION—OCTOBER, 1939.

FIRST DAY.

Monday, 16th October 1939.

The Dasara Session of the Mysore Representative Assembly was held in the Jagan Mohan Palace Pavilion, Mysore, commencing at 12 of the clock on Monday, 16th October 1939, Mr. President (*Amin-ul-Mulk* Sir Mirza M. Ismail, K.C.I.E., O.B.E., Dewan) in the Chair.

The names of the members present are given in the Appendix.

Rising in the midst of cheers, the President read the following address :—

MEMBERS OF THE REPRESENTATIVE ASSEMBLY,

I am glad to welcome you on the opening of another session.

The War.

We meet to-day in an atmosphere darkened by clouds of war. Though our normal life is threatened with no immediate danger, thanks to the protecting arm of Great Britain, we must remember that we are only at the beginning of what may prove to be a long and bitter struggle, and that sooner or later India will be called upon to take her share in it.

Nobody can foresee the character and final results of this war. The British Government are preparing themselves for a war of three years or more. We can only hope and pray that it may not last so long, for the longer it lasts the more disastrous and far-reaching will be its consequences. Let us, therefore, hope that a settlement based upon the enduring foundations of justice and understanding between nations will be reached much earlier, so that the awful loss of life, and the irreparable waste and destruction may be diminished, and the moral relapse that invariably follows the tension of prolonged warfare, may be avoided. Let us hope that the insane excesses of nationalism, which characterise present-day Germany, will give way to a new sentiment of human fraternity.

We can confidently look to the British nation to do all that lies in its power to restore hope to the world, to ensure justice and liberty and to re-establish a new world order. Our fortunes are so inextricably bound up with those of Great Britain that no right-thinking man can but wish her a speedy and complete victory. It is a matter of genuine satisfaction to all Indians that India has taken her stand by the side of England in the cause of freedom and in the defence of a great principle—"the principle that the relations between civilised States must be regulated, not by force, but by reason and law."

I will now proceed to make, as usual, a brief survey of the activities of the various departments of the administration during the past year, and to give you an idea of our programme for the coming year.

Seasonal Conditions.

The seasonal conditions were not quite satisfactory. Rainfall was not timely nor well distributed in most parts of the State during the year under

review. There was even scarcity of fodder and drinking water in some places necessitating the adoption of relief measures.

Many State forests were thrown open to free grazing. The Deputy Commissioners of Districts were instructed to grant fodder loans liberally wherever necessary, and to encourage the sowing of quick-growing fodder crops like *bilijola* in tank beds.

Construction of roads, tanks and wells was taken up on a large scale wherever it was considered necessary to provide work for the agricultural classes. The Deputy Commissioners were instructed to waive the *raiyats'* share of contribution in respect of such tank works.

Administrative Changes.

Mandya was constituted into a new district. The Bangalore taluk, which consisted of nine *hoblis*, has been split up into two taluks—North and South.

Record of Rights.

The work connected with the Record of Rights and the Index of Land Registers was completed in twelve taluks. The work has now been taken up in four other taluks, and sanction has been accorded to the extension of the scheme to three more taluks.

Land Revenue.

The total land revenue demand for the year, including the arrears of previous years, was Rs. 1,47,43,592, as against Rs. 1,44,46,709 for 1937-38. Out of this, a sum of Rs. 1,23,34,542, including the amounts remitted, was collected during the year, as against Rs. 1,25,04,848 in the previous year. The percentage of total collections to the total demand works out at 83·66 for the year, as against 86·55 for 1937-38.

According to the existing rules, land containing sandal trees, when granted for occupation, should always be sold by auction and the upset price should include the present value of the bonus that would be payable to the occupant for the trees. As this prevented the free grant of land containing sandal trees to the poor classes, Government relaxed the rules and empowered the Deputy Commissioners to waive the recovery of the bonus. Further, in order to prevent the alienation of lands granted at concession rates, a condition has been imposed preventing the sale of these lands.

I shall briefly indicate the several measures adopted by Government to give relief to the *raiyats*, which illustrates the spirit that has always been behind the land revenue policy of our State.

Remission of land tax has been granted on a liberal scale. The rule providing for such a grant only in the case of the failure of previous harvests was relaxed, and the rules for the grant of seasonal remission were made applicable for the first time to rain-fed lands not forming the *atchkat* of any tank. Pending sanction of Government, suspension of the collection of half the wet assessment was permitted not only in cases where remission had been recommended, but also in those in which remission is, in the opinion of the Deputy Commissioners, permissible under the rules.

The rules governing the grant of remissions in areas suffering from drought have been further liberalised. The Deputy Commissioners have been empowered to suspend the collection of one-fourth of the assessment, the uncollected sum to be recovered in the following year or remitted altogether if the crops fail again.

The slump in the coffee and the cardamom markets is persisting. Under the Coffee Takavi Loan scheme, loans to the extent of Rs. 5,700 and Rs. 93,350 were given in the Hassan and Kadur districts, respectively.

Government have since appointed a Committee, consisting of officials and non-officials, with the Revenue Commissioner as Chairman, to investigate the condition of the coffee industry and to suggest further measures to help it in the difficult times through which it is passing.

The problem of ameliorating the condition of the rural population continued to receive the earnest attention of the Revenue officers. Rural welfare work has, I am happy to say, evoked a good deal of enthusiasm in the people, and there is an insistent demand for bringing

more and more villages under the scheme.

The present position in regard to drinking-water wells in rural areas is encouraging; 12,018 villages have been provided with wells, of which 1,503 have separate wells for the depressed classes. A Committee, under the Chairmanship of the Revenue Commissioner, was constituted to concert measures for the uplift of the depressed classes. The Debt Conciliation scheme is in operation in six taluks.

The Closepet Rural Welfare Centre has been of immense benefit to the villages. His Excellency the Viceroy was pleased to visit the Centre on January 13, 1939, when an exhibition was organized to demonstrate the various activities carried on in the area.

The District and Taluk conferences proved of great practical value. Important matters affecting the general life of the *raiyat* population were discussed at these conferences, in which both officials and non-officials took part, and action is being taken on their recommendations.

Muzrai.

The Muzrai Department has given a good account of the several educational institutions under its control. The order for the utilization of Rs. 5,040 from the *chattram* funds for giving cash doles to the old and indigent has been well received by the public.

The temples at Belur and Halebid are being renovated and the electrification of the Sri Chennakesavaswami Temple at Belur has been completed.

Sanction was accorded to two schemes costing Rs. 25,197, for water-supply to the *jathra* grounds of Ghati Subrahmanya and Bettadapur.

The "Mahamastakabhisheka" ceremony of Sri Gomateswaraswami at Sravanabelagola in February next promises to attract a large gathering of Jains from all parts of India. Government have sanctioned an expenditure of Rs. 30,045 in connection with the ceremony.

Excise.

The income from Excise showed a fall of Rs. 84,519. The rate of duty on *ganja* has been raised from Rs. 27-8-0 to Rs. 30 per seer. The rates of tree-tax on date and cocoanut trees were raised from Rs. 3 and Rs. 5 to Rs. 3-6-0 and Rs. 5-4-0, respectively. There was a large fall in the consumption of arrack and special liquors.

In the experimental prohibition area in the Closepet Rural Welfare and Health Centre, twenty-three excise shops were closed, including five at Chennapatna, resulting in a fall of 230 gallons in the consumption of arrack. The consumption of *ganja* fell by 65 seers. There was a decrease of 340 date and 206 cocoanut trees in the number licensed for tapping toddy in these taluks.

Special measures were adopted to prevent smuggling of narcotics and strict control was exercised over their sale.

A sum of Rs. 3,52,447, being the share of the State in the proceeds of the excise duty on matches, has been received from the Government of India.

Forest.

The Forest Department had a busy and prosperous year. An addition of 20·99 sq. miles was made to the State Forests, which now comprise an area of 3,716·96 sq. miles.

The Forest Research and Experimental Institute at Bangalore, to which I referred in my address at the last Dasara session, commenced work during the year. It is engaged, among other things, in experiments for the economic utilization of the various species of jungle wood to be found in our forests. These woods appear to be well suited for the manufacture of furniture.

A subsidy of Rs. 3,000 has been granted to the Natural History Society of Bombay which has undertaken to make a complete survey of bird life in Mysore, and supply specimens to the Museum at Bangalore. The possibility of having a bird sanctuary in the island of Seringapatam is being examined.

The development of fisheries is also engaging our attention, and we are trying to obtain the services of an expert for the purpose.

Legislation is proposed to be introduced for the protection of wild life on the lines recommended by the Game Laws Committee. This will, it is expected, prevent the wanton destruction of valuable fauna.

Khedda operations were conducted during the visit of His Excellency the Viceroy to the State in January last. A herd of seventy-five elephants was captured, of which fifty were roped and the rest released as they were too old and unserviceable. Five of the animals retained were kept for Departmental use, five were given away as gifts and the remaining forty were sold for Rs. 28,950.

Stamps.

Although there has been a fall in stamp revenue to the extent of Rs. 57,000, it is gratifying to note that the operations of the Agricultural Relief Act and the Debt Conciliation Boards have had a beneficial effect.

Income-tax.

The demand under Income-tax rose from Rs. 19,24,678 to Rs. 20,60,019 and under Super-tax from Rs. 8,08,849 to Rs. 9,36,520.

Railway.

Our railway yielded a net revenue of Rs. 25·16 lakhs as compared with Rs. 21·38 lakhs last year, the gross revenue being Rs. 80·12 lakhs and the total expenditure Rs. 54·96 lakhs.

By June next the Sagara-Talaguppe extension will be open to all classes of traffic. This will bring the Jog Falls within ten miles of the railway, besides facilitating the transport of electrical materials for the proposed hydro-electric scheme.

A fresh traffic and engineering survey at a cost of Rs. 2 lakhs has been sanctioned by the Government of India for the proposed Chamarajanagara-Satyamangalam line and the estimates are under preparation by the South Indian Railway.

Electrical Department.

The gross revenue demand of the Electrical Department for the year was Rs. 70,09,798, but the amount actually collected was Rs. 69,83,914, as against Rs. 66,99,191 in the previous year, showing an increase of 4·25 per cent. The increase is mainly due to the revenue derived from the Mysore Iron and Steel Works, the Cement and the Paper Factories and other industrial concerns and to the large number of new installations.

The energy generated was 252,095,833 B. O. T. U., as against 238,582,090 B.O.T.U. in the previous year, recording an increase of 5·66 per cent.

Government sanctioned the electrification of eleven new places during the year, and proposals for the electrification of nine others are under consideration. A capital expenditure of Rs. 6,57,822 was incurred on the several town and rural electrification projects. The number of towns and villages which were electrified by the end of 1938-39 was 185, as against 173 at the end of 1937-38.

The installation works at Sivasamudram were practically completed and the balancing reservoir was put in service from November 13, 1938. The completion of these works now enables the Generating Station to accept loads up to 60,000 H.P.

The Shimsha works made rapid progress. An expenditure of Rs. 32,61,198 was incurred, bringing the total outlay on the project to Rs. 40,25,327, as against the detailed estimates of Rs. 59,75,000. Large quantities of materials, such as, cement, timber, porcelain and iron were obtained from Government factories. With the exception of the switch-gear, the transformers and the second turbine unit, all the foreign materials have been received and are in course of erection.

The detailed estimates for the Jog project, designed to generate 128,000 H. P. in four stages of 32,000 H. P. each, and estimated to cost about Rs. 200 lakhs for the first and second stages, are under preparation. The inaugural stone of the project was graciously laid by His Highness the Maharaja on February 5, 1939.

The construction of a telephone line to Jog was completed, service roads and foot-paths were formed and the

transmission line is under construction. Extensive surveys and investigations for the location of the dam and the canal were conducted, and the results are being examined by a sub-committee of the Hydro-Electric Schemes Committee. An expenditure of Rs. 6,24,106 has so far been incurred on this project.

With a view to affording further relief to those who have been supplied with irrigation pumps on the hire-purchase system, the rate of interest was reduced from 5 to 4 per cent per annum, and the maximum period for the payment of the price was extended from two to five years. The condition requiring a guarantee to take power for a period of five years in respect of heating and cooking installations, whose capital cost did not exceed Rs. 1,000, was also ordered to be waived.

Telephone.

A gross revenue of Rs. 83,608 was realised from the telephone system. The cost of maintenance was Rs. 29,723. The net return on the capital cost of Rs. 8,31,108 works out at 6·49 per cent, as against 5·83 per cent in 1937-38.

Mines and Explosives.

There were only 48 mining blocks, as against 49 in the previous year. The total royalty payable was about Rs. 23,26,368, as against Rs. 25,11,515 in the previous year, showing a decrease of Rs. 1,85,147.

It may be stated here that the Gold Mining Companies which are at present paying two-thirds of the scheduled rates of supplementary royalty on dividends or "adjusted profits" applicable to the new leases, will begin to pay the full rates from 1940.

The total number of persons employed in the mining industry in 1938 was 25,985, as against 26,666 in the previous year, and the total number of fatal and serious accidents was 164, as against 218.

Geology.

The Geological Department maintains its reputation for alertness and intensive work. An aggregate area of about 800 square miles was surveyed in several parts of the State, about 60 acres at Guddadarangavvanahalli, near Chitaldrug, being surveyed by electrical methods.

The total area covered by mining leases and prospecting licences during the year was 70,515 acres and 25 guntas as against 72,323 acres and 23 guntas in the previous year. This reduction, in spite of the larger number of applications, is explained by the smaller areas applied for by individual applicants.

Among the striking geological finds may be mentioned the occurrence of about 100,000 tons of bauxite near Shivaganga. Though this may not be a suitable ore for the manufacture of aluminium, it could probably be used for preparing other industrial products, and the subject is under investigation. Prospecting operations for bauxite were also conducted in two separate regions in the Kadur and Chitaldrug districts in order to investigate the possibility of starting an aluminium industry in the State.

About 8,000 tons of asbestos are available near Idegondanahalli, Hole-Narasipur taluk. The possibility of utilizing this for making cement asbestos sheets is under investigation.

A detailed survey of the siliceous deposits near Bhadravati indicates the existence of nearly one and a half million tons of the mineral. These deposits will be useful for manufacturing glass, ferro-silicon and other products.

About twenty square miles of country round Shivaganga, in Holalkere taluk, were examined. In addition to the bauxite deposits, a number of other economic minerals, such as manganese ore, lithomarge and ochres and bluish quartz reefs, were located. The quartz is believed to be auriferous and is being tested.

Industrial Progress.

It has been decided to start a factory at Hassan for the manufacture of tools and agricultural implements. The Mysore Vegetable Oil Products Co., the Mysore Silk Filatures, and the Mysore Glass and Enamel Works have started operations, while the Mysore Chemicals and Fertilizers and the Mysore Coffee

Curing Works, are expected to follow suit shortly.

The Government Lac and Paint Factory started working in November, 1938 and has been supplying the requirements of the Mysore State Railway and the Public Works Departments. Its products have had a good reception in the local market. The Mysore Tannery is being placed on a sound joint-stock basis, and similar attempts are being made in the case of the Match Factory at Shimoga.

The total number of large-scale industries has now increased to thirty.

Government have been equally solicitous about the development of cottage and rural industries in the State in order to raise the general standard of living. In fact, this is the pivot of our policy of rural reconstruction.

A three-year plan for the development of rural industries, involving an expenditure of over Rs. 1½ lakhs, has been recently sanctioned and is being actively carried out. In as many as thirty-five centres such village industries as smithies, lacquerware, improved pottery and coir-manufactures, tanning and leather work, mat-weaving, paper-making, oilseed-crushing and tile-making, are being established.

Demonstrations in improved methods of cotton weaving on handlooms were conducted in twenty-seven centres and 625 persons were trained. Improved appliances valued at about Rs. 3,200 were sold in these places. It is proposed to extend the demonstrations to twenty-six new centres.

In order further to assist handloom weavers, Government have abolished the octroi duty on hand-woven goods.

Industrial loans to the extent of Rs. 21,650 were sanctioned in 47 cases for starting such small industries as flour mills, power looms, coir-manufacture, improved pottery, etc.

There were 879 students undergoing training in all the industrial schools and aided institutions in the State. The grant of small loans and other facilities to the students of these schools to start small industries in their villages was continued during the year. The question of re-organizing the courses of studies in these schools in order to make them useful centres of village industrial development and rural uplift in general, is under the consideration of the Department.

Mysore products are now attracting attention both in and outside the State. Local manufacturers of art-ware, etc., have been enabled to find a steady market for their products by the organization of show and sales rooms at important commercial centres.

Sericulture.

In spite of adverse conditions due chiefly to the continued dumping of foreign silk in this country, measures have been taken for the development of the silk industry in the State. A larger number of sericulturists are now alive to the advantages of using good tested seed. The Department is trying to stop altogether the use of unexamined seed by supplying all the examined seed needed by the sericulturists. It supplied 105 lakhs of examined seed during the year, as against 93 lakhs in the previous year.

The sericulturists appreciate the new variety of hybrid seed supplied by the Department as it gives them a larger yield. The silk produced has, as a result of the experiments undertaken by the Department, also steadily improved in quality.

Though market conditions are showing signs of improvement, the amount of protection afforded to the industry is still inadequate. The total imports of raw silk, silk yarn and artificial silk yarn, which amounted only to 14,215,805 lbs. in the year 1933-34, *i.e.*, a year before the protective tariff was levied, exceeded, on an average, 24½ million pounds per year during the following five years in which the tariff was in force. This shows that the protection granted to the industry is not adequate.

The Government of India are continuing the protection as an *interim* measure. The recommendations of the Indian Silk Tariff Board are still under their consideration and it is hoped that they will take a sympathetic view of the present condition of this ancient industry and grant adequate protection to it.

The Mysore Iron and Steel Works.

It is a matter for gratification that for the first time since they were started the Mysore Iron and Steel Works gave us a surplus which not only covers the entire depreciation on the plant for the current year, but also leaves a margin of about two and a half lakhs of rupees. Government do not, however, propose to take this profit to the revenue account, but will credit it to the depreciation fund against arrears. This policy will be continued until an adequate depreciation fund is built up.

Steady improvement in the operation of each section of the Works has contributed to this result. The only exception has been the wood distillation plant, the operation of which has become uneconomic on account of the synthetic manufacture of methanol, acetone and acetic acid at a lower cost. Arrangements have, however, been made to run a portion of the plant continuously during the period of the war in order to supply the acetate of lime required for defence purposes.

It is anticipated that the financial results of the operation of the Works will show a further improvement during the current year, and Government, therefore, propose to levy a royalty on ore and seigniorage on wood, from which the Works have so far been exempt. The question of the levy of an excise duty on steel ingots on the same basis as in British India is also under consideration.

The Mysore Paper Mills.

Since March 1939 the Mysore Paper Mills have placed on the market different kinds of paper made of bamboo pulp and its quality has been widely appreciated. The construction of some of the auxiliary units, however, was not completed until recently. It also took some time to overcome the preliminary difficulties and to standardise operations, but the plant is now running smoothly and every attempt is being made to increase the output and further reduce the manufacturing costs.

The Mills have been making a special variety of paper at prices which compare favourably with the present price of newsprint. They are also investigating the possibility of making mechanical pulp from local woods.

Judicial.

In the Judicial Department, on the civil side, the number of suits pending rose to 810, owing chiefly to the abnormal number of institutions (1,884) in the Munsiff's Court at the Kolar Gold Field in June 1939, in anticipation apparently that the Moneylenders' Bill would soon become law. The number of ordinary suits more than a year old was further reduced from 378 to 351. A few courts had no such arrears at all, and in many others there were only a few old cases pending for valid reasons.

In the number of criminal cases filed there was an increase of 832 or 2·8 per cent., with an increase of 393 or 0·89 per cent in the number of persons involved. In the percentage of convictions there was an increase of 4·5 per cent.

Medical.

With an average of one medical institution for every 91·6 square miles of area and for every 20,072 of the population—we maintained 320 medical institutions as compared with 294 in the previous year—Mysore compares favourably in the sphere of medical relief with any other advanced part of India.

Five new maternity homes, two child-welfare centres and one nursery school were opened during the year, bringing the total to forty-one maternity homes, thirty-two child-welfare centres and twelve nursery schools. A definite procedure for the opening of these institutions, as well as of dispensaries and wards in rural areas, has been recently laid down to ensure their proper maintenance.

A total sum of Rs. 1,54,000 was collected in the State towards the King-Emperor's Anti-Tuberculosis Fund. A State Tuberculosis Association, which will be affiliated to the Tuberculosis Association of India, has been constituted for the administration of this Fund. A care and after-care committee for the

Princess Krishnajammanni Tuberculosis Sanatorium, Mysore, was formed for looking after the health of the discharged patients.

The cultivation of medicial plants and herbs, the extension of the scheme of subsidised rural medical practitioners to four more centres and the campaign against venereal diseases may be mentioned among the other activities of the Department. Anti-venereal drugs were supplied free to some private missionary institutions.

Besides the examination of blood and smears free of cost in the State medical laboratories, depots were opened in the major medical institutions and in a few taluk dispensaries for the free supply of drugs to poor patients. The out-patient wards of the larger hospitals were extended in order to provide better facilities for the treatment of venereal diseases. A specialist was entrusted with the duty of organizing a State-wide campaign against these diseases.

Public Health.

The state of public health was, in general, satisfactory during the year. The total expenditure on public health was Rs. 52·6 lakhs, including the Rs. 19·5 lakhs spent by the Medical Department on the curative side. The increase of expenditure on public health, over that of the previous year, was over Rs. 7 lakhs. This expenditure is exclusive of what is incurred for the same purpose by the village panchayats.

I am glad to state that the vigilant work of the Department is being increasingly appreciated by the public. The year registered a low incidence of small-pox and a big drop in the number of deaths from cholera. As a preventive measure, 224,412 anti-plague and 6,462 anti-cholera inoculations and 250.780 vaccinations were performed. An anti-rat campaign by means of fumigation with cyanogas was also undertaken in 18 places and 6,284 houses were fumigated.

Malaria accounts for over thirty per cent of the total mortality in the State. The control of this disease is, therefore, a very important public health problem. In addition to the work in this direction already being carried out in various parts of the State, malaria control was begun in the towns of Chikmagalur and Sakrepatna during the year and malaria surveys were completed in a number of towns and villages.

Twelve water-supply, eleven drainage and seventeen bore-well projects were completed during the year.

Morbidity studies were continued. The order of healthiness in the districts, as indicated by the morbidity rates is (1) Bangalore (2) Tumkur (3) Chitaldrug (4) Mysore (5) Kolar (6) Hassan (7) Shimoga and (8) Kadur. The high morbidity rates in the cities are due to the existence of several medical institutions attended by many patients from outside. Detailed studies are being made to discover the localities in the *malnad* which are very bad in respect of morbidity and mortality and which, therefore, should first receive the benefit of specific remedial measures.

Insurance.

Fresh policies to the extent of nearly Rs. 57½ lakhs, annual receipts of nearly Rs. 39½ lakhs and a simple reversionary bonus of Rs. 20 per thousand per annum in respect of all with-profit policies in force on the date of the valuation—that represents the working last year of the Mysore Government Life Insurance Department, both in the official and public branches.

Agriculture.

The work of the Department of Agriculture was mainly concerned with crop and livestock husbandry and poultry farming.

The outstanding feature of the work in relation to crop husbandry was the improved correlation that has been brought about between the three lines of activity, namely, the research work of the scientific sections, statistical field experiments on the Government farms and practical demonstrations on the *raiyats'* own plots. The results of such correlation were specially noteworthy in the case of some important crops, such as, sugarcane, paddy, *ragi* and cotton.

Under agricultural research, several improved varieties of cane have been evolved and are undergoing statistical field tests. A large number of high-yielding paddy selections evolved by the Department have been released for cultivation and certain varieties of *ragi* which give a heavy yield and mature early have also been evolved and distributed. It has been found that a new variety of cotton—the Mysore-American II—yields better results in conditions prevailing in Mysore than any other variety yet tried in the State.

Field experimentation with statistical lay-outs has been developed in the last two years on the Irwin Canal Farm where field experiments in respect of the various crops, such as, sugarcane, paddy, *ragi* and cotton are concentrated. Nearly a hundred experiments are now being conducted on the Farm.

While one would regard these two lines of activity as important in themselves, what is still more important is the third line of activity which is concerned with the practical demonstration of the results of scientific investigation and research on the *raiyats'* own plots. The acid test of the success of the Agricultural Department and its usefulness to the *raiyats* lies in the extent to which it is able to influence farming operations and methods and the adoption of the improved processes.

"The great need at the present time," says Sir John Russel in his report on Agricultural Research in India, "is the wider and fuller use of existing science rather than the development of new science. There remains a great gap to be bridged—what can on present knowledge be accomplished and what is actually being done by the cultivators."

The gap which Sir John has referred to is sought to be bridged in Mysore by practical demonstrations on the *raiyats'* own fields. During the past year, 375 demonstrations in respect of sugarcane, 906 in respect of paddy and 938 in respect of *ragi* were carried out, and about 4,000 demonstrations, in all, have been provided for in the current year. A sum of Rs. 1,000 has been sanctioned for the purchase of the seed and manure required for these free demonstrations. It is gratifying to note that this line of activity has been meeting with an enthusiastic response from the *raiyat* population.

Livestock.

Turning now to livestock problems, it has been the aim of Government to enable the *raiyat* to make the fullest possible economic gain from his cattle by improving the breed. It is the intention of Government to convert the Amrit Mahal breed of cattle, originally famous for their use in connection with quick military transport, into utility animals which could be pressed into service by the agriculturist. To this end, Government are pursuing a policy of rearing these animals on farming conditions.

The Ajjampur Cattle Breeding Station with its sub-station at Basur, was established ten years ago. The establishment of another cattle farm of 500 Amrit Mahal cattle at Hunsur has been sanctioned this year. To improve the milch strain of the cattle in towns, Government have sanctioned the maintenance of good Hallikar bulls in the veterinary dispensaries at district headquarters.

Sheep breeding has also been receiving increasing attention of late. It is an important subsidiary occupation for the Mysore *raiyat*. The work that is being done by the Department in regard to sheep husbandry is concerned with increasing the income from the wool of the sheep. The work of the Kolar Sheep Breeders' Association has increased threefold during the last three years. This Association furnishes an excellent instance of how an organized association for both breeding and marketing can improve the income of sheep breeders.

The Mysore Sheep Breeders' Association started last year is also making good progress. The income from wool derived by the members of the Association is stated to have increased by as much as a hundred per cent, thanks to the improved breed of sheep reared and the improved methods of shearing and marketing that have been adopted. It

is the policy of the Department to start similar associations in other Districts also.

As regards poultry farming, the Department has now nine poultry farms in various centres in the State. There is considerable scope for increasing egg production in Mysore, not only to satisfy the local demand, but also for export.

I feel I should express our gratitude for the assistance and co-operation which the Department has been receiving from the Imperial Council of Agricultural Research in carrying on investigations in respect of a number of agricultural problems. The Mysore Thick Cane Breeding scheme under which certain new and improved varieties of sugarcane have been evolved, the scheme for improved sheep breeding in Mysore, and the Mysore scheme for poultry disease research, are some of the schemes which are being carried out by the Department with the active assistance of the Council.

Veterinary.

The number of veterinary institutions in the State has increased to 82 and it may be stated that as regards the ratio of the veterinary institutions to the total cattle population, Mysore occupies a high rank in India. Private philanthropy is largely responsible for this happy result.

Gardens.

The opening of horticultural and *mali* classes is expected to supply the demand for trained men. A special officer is in charge of the development of horticulture in the districts.

Co-operative Societies.

The State has been divided into five administrative divisions, each in charge of an Assistant Registrar, so that there may be continuous and effective control and supervision over the societies.

The most striking features of the work of the Co-operative Department were the increase in the number of societies, membership and share capital, despite the unfavourable seasonal conditions coupled with the long continued and unprecedented economic depression, the tightening of the coercive measures in older societies against contumacious defaulters, and the vigorous application of the rule restricting multiple membership in credit societies. The deposits held by the societies amounted to Rs. 128 lakhs and their reserve funds to Rs. 35 lakhs. The turnover aggregated Rs. 9 crores and the net profits Rs. 3·93 lakhs.

Side by side with the expansion of the movement on approved lines, the consolidation and rectification of older societies were carried out. Audit, inspection and supervision of the societies were placed on a better footing. The frozen assets of the societies were got revalued and arrangements made for their recovery in easy instalments by the grant of special concessions, such as, reduction of interest, complete remission of penal interest, etc. The question of amending the Act so as to enable the Department to ensure that the societies are worked more efficiently and to prevent abuses in their working is receiving attention.

To remedy one of the main defects of the movement which is more or less one-sided now, credit preponderating, and to make it subserve the needs of the agriculturists to a larger extent, the attention of the Department is being directed to the development of non-credit activities.

I referred in my address last Dasara to the starting of the Plantain Growers' Marketing Society at Hiriyur, the Fig Marketing Society at Ganjam and the Co-operative Cotton Seeds Society at Chitaldrug. The possibilities of forming societies for the supply of butter in parts of Mandya, Nanjangud, Chamarajanagar, Maddur and Nagamangala taluks have been investigated and the formation of a society for the marketing of pomegranates from the Madhugiri taluk is receiving attention. A Potato Growers' Marketing Society has been formed at Ramagondanahalli and the co-operative sale of areca and other crops of commercial importance is receiving attention. An officer was deputed to study the markets for Mysore areca in the Madras Presidency.

The organization of multi-purpose societies and of multiple activities among the existing credit societies, wherever conditions are favourable and the proper personnel to manage the concerns efficiently is available, is engaging the attention of the Department.

The land mortgage societies registered marked progress in both membership and share capital. The lending operations of the Land Mortgage Bank were extended to four more taluks and by the end of the year thirty-three taluks, three sub-taluks and portions of three other taluks had been brought within its jurisdiction. The Bank has been permitted to float a fifth series of debentures to the extent of Rs. 5 lakhs at 3½ per cent interest. The Deputy Registrar of Co-operative Societies has been placed in exclusive charge of the Land Mortgage scheme and the development of the non-credit side of the movement.

Joint Stock Companies.

The total paid-up capital of the companies limited by shares is Rs. 2,46,79,411, as against Rs. 2,08,81,374 in the previous year.

Nineteen new companies were floated and ten old companies closed down either on account of voluntary or compulsory liquidation or on being struck off the registers.

Education.

The Education Department continues to expand, both in the number of institutions and of students. In my address to this House a year ago, I had recorded an increase in the number of educational institutions amounting to 210, and an increase in the total strength of these institutions amounting to just over 13,000. This year I have to record that there has been a further increase over last year of 286 institutions—public and private—and their strength has risen by nearly 24,000 pupils. The total number of educational institutions now is 8,327 and the number of pupils is 376,667. Comment is sometimes made that educational expansion is not as rapid as it should be, but these figures go to show that there is a steady and increasing growth from year to year.

High School Education.

A new High School aided by Government was opened at Bhadravati on June 7, 1939, and its strength reveals the fact that it is appreciated in the district. In March 1940 the first S.S.L.C. Examination under the revised scheme will take place. In order to provide for those candidates who have already sat and failed under the existing scheme, Government have ordered three additional examinations to be held for such candidates. These will take place in November 1939, March 1940 and November 1940.

Middle School Education.

Middle School education continues to be a perplexing problem. Five new middle schools have been opened since the commencement of this school session in May 1939. There has also been a steady increase in the enrolment in the existing schools, and this has necessitated the opening of additional sections in many of them.

I have on more than one occasion during the past two years alluded in my addresses to this House to the problem of the perpetually increasing demand for middle school education in the State I have already indicated that the problem of re-imposition of fees is one that cannot be much longer delayed. This State enjoys a concession in this matter not known elsewhere in India, and with increasing pressure upon Government for the expansion of primary education, the financial aspect of free middle school education is one that must now be resolutely faced. If there is to be any very large expansion of primary education—and this is a matter about which there can be no difference of opinion—the time has now come when those who can afford to pay for middle school education must be asked to do so. In urban areas, in particular, there are large numbers of people who can well afford to pay for their children's education at this stage.

Vocational Education.

Throughout India there is constant reference in these days to vocational

instruction. In 1938, Government sanctioned the conversion of the Central Adikarnataka Institute into a complete Vocational Middle School. I regret to have to say that Government's generosity in this matter has not received that measure of appreciation which we are entitled to expect, and the strength in the new vocational school is less than it should be.

Provision has been made in this year's budget for the construction of a vocational school at Tirumkudlu in which carpentry and lacquer-work are proposed to be taught. Lacquer-work is already a vocational instruction in the middle school at Sosale nearby, and carpentry at Gargeswari, but despite this fact, the response to the proposed new school has been disappointing. Only seven pupils have signified their willingness to join such a vocational school, if it is opened.

These two instances seem to me to reveal a rather disquieting state of affairs. On all hands, Governments are assailed with complaints of the uselessness of the so-called literary education. When, however, attempts are made, as in the two instances cited above, to divert pupils into technical courses of instruction, it is found that there is a most inadequate response. In every country in the world there is a fairly large percentage of children who are intellectually unable to profit from those courses of study which lead ultimately to the University. If recent experiences in the Education Department are any guide, it would appear that this fact has not yet been realised in this State.

Many people have evidently yet to grasp the fact that it is better to earn an honest living as a skilled artisan than to fail in the Middle School or in the S.S.L.C. Examination and join the band of those unsuccessfully seeking employment for which they are not qualified. Vocational education is an expensive type to provide, and there is great need for a re-orientation of public opinion regarding it before Government embark upon further expensive schemes. In the light of recent experiences in the Education Department, a detailed survey of the possibilities is very desirable.

Primary Education.

In my address to this House at the last Dasara session I referred to the *ad interim* report of the Committee which Government had appointed to enquire into the working of the Elementary Education Regulation. This Committee has recently completed its work and the final report is now receiving the consideration of Government. It is on the lines already indicated in the *ad interim* report, and it is proposed to start 1,000 new primary schools during the next four years.

The main problem in any such scheme of expansion is naturally that of financing it, and the proposals of the Committee in this respect are being carefully examined. Apart from finance, the main recommendation of the Committee is that Government should resume control of Elementary Education. In order, however, that public opinion in the State may be at the disposal of Government and the Education Department, it has been proposed that there should be in each district advisory committees, as well as a Central Advisory Committee for Primary Education. By this means it is expected that Government will be kept constantly informed regarding local opinion, while the advantages of centralised departmental control will also be obtained.

The Committee has also made proposals for the training of more teachers, and is very insistent that no teacher should in future be confirmed in the Department until he has a proper professional qualification. The carrying out of this reform will mean increased cost, but the results will be well worth the money spent.

The Committee has also proposed the expansion of the Inspecting Agency for primary schools. There are now Assistant Inspectors who have nearly 190 schools in their jurisdictions, and it has for some time been realised in the Education Department that this is one of the main factors which leads to wastage in primary education. The Committee has proposed that no Assistant Inspector

should have in his charge more than 100 primary schools. This reorganization of the Inspectorate is a fundamental part of any scheme of expansion of primary education, because money spent in other ways will not produce its full value unless it is possible at the same time to provide adequate supervision and control.

University.

The University continued to increase in numbers and in the range and volume of its activities. The number of students in the several institutions increased from 3,143 in 1937-38 to 3,414 in 1938-39 and the larger part of the increase took place in the Intermediate classes where the number increased from 1,768 to 1,987. This enormous number of students in the Intermediate stage is concentrated, with the exception of pupils in the Women's Colleges, in the two Intermediate Colleges at Mysore and Bangalore, the latter alone having over a thousand students.

It has been increasingly felt that the young students, after completing their High School courses, are best educated in places nearer their homes and in a familiar environment, instead of being all gathered together at Mysore and Bangalore. Accordingly, the University examined the question of reviving the Intermediate Colleges at Shimoga and Tumkur, but on account of lack of accommodation, this could not be done in the new academical year. Proposals for opening them in June 1940 are under consideration.

Overcrowding in the several degree courses and the increasing number of graduates have given rise in Mysore, as elsewhere in India, to the familiar problem of educated unemployment. The University took two measures to deal with the problem : one was the institution of an Employment Bureau, whose main function will be to find suitable avenues of employment for the young graduates, and to maintain intimate relations with employers of educated labour, in the interests of the University graduates.

A more radical measure was the institution of post-secondary diplomas in vocational subjects, such as, agriculture, sericulture, veterinary science, civil, mechanical, electrical and automobile engineering, pharmacy, music, domestic science, printing and binding, and commerce and administration. The underlying idea is that a diversion should be effected, at the end of the high school stage, from the usual degree courses of pupils whose temperaments and capacities are suited to other courses. This will also help to lead them to avenues of employment where the demand for their services is likely to be better. The scheme prepared by the University was sanctioned during the year and it is hoped to start some of these courses in 1940-41. The inauguration of the scheme has been facilitated by the transfer of the School of Engineering to the control of the University. The new courses in engineering will come into operation in the school from 1940-41, but side by side with the Diploma courses there will also be conducted the old lower grade courses.

An important amendment to the Mysore University Act was passed by the Legislature, by which the University will be able in future not only to administer colleges and schools directly as hitherto, but also to recognise and affiliate colleges managed by other agencies. This will be a means of bringing under common control institutions of higher education in the State itself, and it may also help to bring under one common University the system of higher education in all Karnataka.

Several measures of academic importance were also under consideration during the year, *viz.* the institution of courses in geography, bio-chemistry, chemical engineering, and Urdu as subjects for Honors.

Research.

Research work is a necessary feature of a University, and although the large amount of teaching work they have to do makes it difficult for the members of the University staff to do as much in this direction as they would like, a considerable amount of research work has been done and found its way into the pages of important scientific periodicals.

Two junior members of the University qualified in this way during the year for the degree of Doctor of Science in zoology and chemistry, respectively. In order to offer larger facilities for research work, the system of studentships has been changed into one of fellowships. The emoluments of a Fellowship have been fixed at Rs. 100 so that there might be no temptation to drop research in the middle of the tenure to secure a job.

Extension Lectures.

The University continued to do a large amount of work in the field of popular culture. Extension lectures were delivered as usual and the system of culture weeks conducted by the University Teachers' Association received a further development : two centres, *viz.*, T.-Narsipur and Anekal, were selected for continuous work during a considerable part of the year. Lectures were delivered during a number of successive week-ends and they were later published as booklets. It is proposed to extend this system of lectures at the same centre and to publish their substance in popular language. These activities are expected to help in making Kannada an ever-increasingly effective medium for scientific and literary work for the benefit not only of a select class but also of the community at large.

This work is supported by the important scheme of the English-Kannada Dictionary under progress, the preparation of which has been accelerated by the appointment during the year of an assistant to the general editor.

A survey of Kannada dialects has also been started on a small scale, and as funds permit and suitable workers become available, it is proposed to extend the scheme, so that after the field has been carefully surveyed, a dialects map of Karnataka may be prepared, as well as a dialects dictionary of Kannada.

Physical Culture.

The physical well-being of the students continued to engage the attention of the University and to the number of existing canteens was added the one opened at the Medical School. It is proposed to open another at the Maharani's Women's College. His Highness the Chancellor, who was pleased to make a donation towards the funds of the Central College canteen during 1937-38, was graciously pleased to make similar donations to the canteens at Mysore. The existence of the canteens made it possible to consider compulsory physical education as a practical proposition, and the Senate accordingly resolved to introduce physical education on a compulsory basis, starting with the Junior Intermediate Class of 1939-40. The scheme has been put into operation both at Bangalore and Mysore.

The long-standing desire of the University to impart military training to its students was at last realised, and Government sanctioned during the year the scheme proposed by the University. Arrangements have been made for training 100 students each at Mysore and Bangalore. It is hoped in the coming years to make provision for the training of larger numbers.

University Settlement.

For some years past the students of the University have been interesting themselves in social work both at University headquarters and in the villages nearby, but this branch of University activity was till now carried out under the auspices of the University Unions. As it was considered desirable to give it greater prominence and provide larger facilities for the work, a special officer, Mr. P. S. Wright, a member of the Oxford Fellowship at Cawnpore, was appointed. It is proposed to establish a University Settlement immediately at Bangalore and very soon at Mysore.

Public Works.

We spent on irrigation a sum of Rs. 12,77,790 last year, bringing 1,155 acres under cultivation, as against the proposed *atchkat* of 2,202 acres under the Thumbadi tank, the Dalavoy tank in Chiknaikanahalli taluk and the Kamasamudram tank.

The main channel of the Marconahalli reservoir was completed up to a distance

of ten miles. Even during the construction period it was possible to supply water to an extent of 2,000 acres, and if the lake receives a sufficient supply of water during the north-east monsoon, it may be possible to open the main channel for irrigation during the current year. The entire work is expected to be completed by June 1940, much earlier than anticipated.

The bund, sluices, weir and right and left bank channels of the Anjanapur reservoir have all been completed. The area originally proposed to be irrigated by the reservoir was 9,302 acres, but it is now found that an extent of 10,036 acres can be irrigated. During the year under review, an extent of 6,455 acres and 8 guntas was supplied with water. On the whole, 21 villages with about 75 tanks and *kattes* would derive benefit from the project both by way of irrigation and as a source of water supply for men and cattle.

I may add, in passing, that several other irrigation works of magnitude, such as (1) the new tank across the Vadli stream near Hairege in the Hunsur taluk, (2) the masonry *anicut* across the Bhrugu river near Halasur, (3) the left bank channel from Kudlur new *anicut*, and (4) the improvement and extension of Sri Rama Devaru South Channel, were all in progress during the year.

It will be recalled that in October 1937 heavy rain caused damage to 21 irrigation works with an *atchkat* of 8,064 acres and yielding a revenue of about Rs. 38,500. An outlay of Rs. 2,28,574 was incurred during the year on these works and water has been stored in almost all the tanks.

New Irrigation Projects.

Four new irrigation works, which will irrigate 6,300 acres, were started during the year. The Byramangala project, estimated to cost Rs. 9,38,700, is expected to store 2,858 units of water and to irrigate an extent of 4,000 acres. This project will help to solve the economic problem of several villages in the Closepet and Kankanhalli taluks.

Work on the other three tanks—the Alahalli tank, to cost Rs. 2,30,000, that across the Bandihalla to cost Rs. 2,50,000, and the Markandeya tank, to cost Rs. 3,10,000—was also in progress. The outlay on these three tanks has been transferred to the Irrigation Development Fund which was constituted in the current year with an initial contribution of Rs. 28 lakhs and with the further provision that the amount realised every year in the shape of contribution and water-rate from the irrigation works so far financed from the revenue account should also be credited to it.

Tank Restoration.

The problem of taking up a larger number of major and minor tanks for restoration is under the consideration of Government, and as a first step they have approved of a triennial programme of tank restoration for the years 1939–40, 1940–41 and 1941–42 To implement the programme and keep ready a sufficient number of projects for sanction and execution, a special staff has been sanctioned for each of the divisions for the preparation of estimates.

The total number of minor tanks restored during the year was 48, thus bringing the total number of restored minor tanks at the end of 1938–39 to 5,088, out of 20,803 existing minor tanks. The minor tank restoration grant has also been increased from Rs. 1·25 lakhs to Rs. 2·00 lakhs.

The girder bridge over the Vedavathi at Kellodu in Chitaldrug District, estimated to cost Rs. 83,800, and the girder bridge over the Vedavathi at Allapur on the Chellakere-Pavagada road are nearing completion.

A five-year programme for opening new roads and a triennial programme for the construction of bridges in the Kadur and Chitaldrug districts were sanctioned. These programmes are financed from the interest accrued on the accumulated Fund and the annual realisations during the period.

Krishnaraja Sagar.

The extent of land under irrigation below the Irwin Canal and its distributaries rose from 48,025 to 51,630

acres. The extension of the 24th mile distributary of the Irwin Canal, which is practically complete, will supply water to an extent of 3,000 acres in the Seringapatam and French Rocks taluks.

The second section of the Cauvery branch from 13¼ to 25 miles has been completed and a fresh area of about 5,000 acres has been brought under irrigation. The Lokasara branch of the Irwin Canal, whose construction is nearing completion, will bring in an additional extent of 3,000 acres under irrigation in the Maddur taluk. The Shimsha branch has been excavated to a length of eighteen miles and the Kowdle sub-branch to two miles. With the completion of the tunnel works in this section shortly, an extent of about 5,000 acres will be brought under irrigation in the Nagamangala taluk.

Irwin Canal water was supplied to the tanks in the Malavalli taluk which had almost dried up, thus saving crops on 1,657 acres. Works at an estimated cost of Rs. 45,000 for feeding the Kirugaval and other tanks are in progress.

On roads in Irwin Canal area we spent Rs. 1,80,000. For new projects, designed to irrigate 28,210 acres, a sum of nearly Rs. 13 lakhs has been sanctioned. Three schemes costing about Rs. 62 lakhs, one for the first stage of the Kabini reservoir and the two others for irrigating 3,842 acres and 2,000 acres, respectively, are under consideration.

Municipalities.

A scheme for the electrification of Tiptur town was sanctioned at an estimated cost of Rs. 2,39,680, while electrification was completed in Davangere, Hunsur, Krishnarajanagar and T.-Narsipur.

Six new medical institutions came into existence in the year, *viz.*, the Tuberculosis Hospital at Davangere, the Devanhalli Maternity Home, the Yelahanka Local Fund Dispensary, the Maternity Ward at Koppa, the Maternity Home at Sira and the Veterinary Dispensary at Saligrama. At Kadur, Saligrama, Tarikere, Chamarajanagar and Mandya, maternity homes and hospitals are rapidly nearing completion. Private philanthropy has liberally come to the aid of medical relief everywhere.

District Boards.

Although their finances were unsatisfactory many District Boards showed commendable activity in the construction of bridges and roads out of the railway cess funds. His Highness the Maharaja opened the Sri Jayachamarajendra Bridge over the Shimsha at Halagur. The five-year programme of bridges and roads undertaken by the Chitaldrug District Board is being put through.

Out of Rs. 1 lakh sanctioned to the Chitaldrug District Board for well works, 53 wells have been completed at a cost of Rs. 37,051.

A new dispensary was opened at Bilichodu in the Chitaldrug district. Subsidised types of dispensaries were opened at Belakvadi, Malavalli taluk, and at Yegati and Singatagere in Kadur taluk. The opening of two more—one at Saswehalli and another at Udri in Shimoga district—was sanctioned.

Village Panchayats.

The scheme for intensive rural upliift was in operation in 234 selected villages in the State. A survey of the work done in these villages provides a most encouraging proof of rural awakening. The construction of model houses and provision of wells for Adikarnatakas, the demand for improved *charkas* manufactured by the Government Electric Factory. the opening of maternity wards, the installation of radios in parks, the establishment of rural dispensaries with subsidised medical practitioners, the laying of pipe lines for the supply of water from perennial sources, voluntary subscription to the Red Cross Fund—all these indicate that our villages are on the onward march.

As many as forty-two muzrai institutions and two village forests are under the management of the village panchayats in the Chitaldrug district alone. Six village panchayats came forward to levy optional lighting taxes. Goat-keeping and rearing has been introduced as an experimental measure in some

panchayats in the Shimoga district to encourage the use of goat's milk.

As the panchayats are taking keen interest in the planting of economic and fruit trees, Government have empowered the Revenue Commissioner to grant land, not exceeding six acres of dry and two acres of wet, to the deserving panchayats, free of cost, for the purpose.

Inclusive of Government grants, over Rs. 6 lakhs were spent on public works, such as, drainage schemes, approach roads, village panchayat halls, drinking water wells, etc., during the year. A staff of one sub-overseer and a peon has been sanctioned for each revenue sub-division as a basic scale for attending both to the village panchayat and the well works.

The number of village panchayats in the State stood at 11,843 as in the previous year. The tax demand, inclusive of the arrears, amounted to Rs. 55,07,674, out of which the collections and remissions amounted to Rs. 9,26,388, as against Rs. 13,33,119 in the previous year. The balance of Rs. 45,81,286 is still to be collected and it is hoped that this will be done soon through the agency of the revenue officers. The panchayats had a closing cash balance of Rs. 27,03,615, as against Rs. 32,21,531 in 1937–38. The allotment during the year for the village panchayats was Rs. 1,10,000.

Finance.

In my address to this House in May last, I indicated that the revenue transactions of the year 1938–39 were likely to result in a deficit of Rs. 7·33 lakhs, but I am now glad to inform you that the net result has shown a definite improvement. From the preliminary accounts now received from the Comptroller, it is observed that an improvement in the total revenue to the extent of about Rs. 7 lakhs is expected, while the expenditure actuals show a saving of about Rs. 1 lakh. The net result of the Revenue Account is thus likely to disclose a surplus of about half a lakh of rupees. I may explain that this net improvement is mainly attributable to the increase in revenue under the heads Sandal Oil, Income-tax, Railways and Chamaraj Sagar Water Works.

Public Security Act.

You will doubtless remember that several members of the Assembly made a representation to Government at the last session that the Criminal Law Amendment Act in force in British India might be introduced into the State in order to deal with subversive activities. Government did not then think that there was any necessity to introduce such a measure but stated that they would have no hesitation in doing so if circumstances rendered it necessary. The Viduraswatha Disturbances Enquiry Committee also suggested the advisability of amending the criminal law on similar lines.

Government hoped that such a necessity would never arise in our State, but, unfortunately, a section of the public have thought it proper to resort to open defiance of law and order in pursuance of their political activities, resulting even in danger to life and property. Government have had, therefore, regretfully to enact the Public Security Act, which has been welcomed by the people in general as evidence of their determination to deal firmly with all manifestations of lawlessness. This Act is nothing new. It is based on the Criminal Law Amendment Act and the Seditious Meetings Act, both of which have been in force for some years in British India. Government do not intend to exercise their powers under the Act except when it becomes absolutely necessary to put down organized lawlessness.

Let me suggest to our misguided patriots that constitutional reform—if that is what they are aiming at—is best effected by reason, not by rowdyism.

Plea for a World Federal Union.

Mr. Chamberlain has stated that the Allies desire to set up after the war a stable international organization that will secure the just and peaceful settlement of all disputes between States and so prevent war. We shall all agree, I am sure, that these aims deserve the enthusiastic support of all Indians. A general determination to support the

cause of civilisation with India's full strength in the present conflict would greatly strengthen our spirit of national unity. In that spirit we ought to be able to compose our internal differences sufficiently to agree generally on the kind of Federal Government that we desire for India. If we can do that India will, I believe, certainly achieve Dominion Status when the Allies have won the war, and be able to take her place as an equal member and a strong pillar of support in a new democratic world order.

The British Government have not yet defined even the outlines of the new world order which they envisage, and they can hardly be expected to do so at this stage. Both the expert publicists and the general public of the various countries must first study and discuss the matter as thoroughly as possible, and arrive at some consensus of opinion as to the manner in which the world should be rebuilt. When public opinion has crystallised along definite lines, the Allied Governments will no doubt put forward a detailed scheme.

Just as India needs a Federal Government to deal with common affairs that concern the whole country, so does the world need a Federal World Government to deal with world affairs that concern mankind as a whole. The League of Nations has failed to bring the nations under an effective rule of law, but we must preserve our faith in the high ideal of a world commonwealth comprising the whole brotherhood of man and search for a more promising line of advance towards it. The federation of the whole world at a single step is, of course, impossible. But a number of distinguished thinkers and writers are now advocating, as the next step in the evolution of a world commonwealth, the formation of a Federal Union of peace-loving, democratic countries after the war. They offer good reasons for thinking that such a union would be a great success capable of ending the epoch of world wars and that it would develop in time into an all-inclusive Federal Union of the World. The proposal is a startling one, which runs counter to very deep-seated national prejudices. It deserves, however, our most careful consideration and, unless we can find a more promising plan, our fullest support, if we are really anxious to see a better world order established in our life-time.

In conclusion, I invite you to join with me in the earnest prayer that the war may reach a speedy and satisfactory termination so that Humanity may not be hampered in that march to the unknown which we call Progress.

Speeches on the Address.

Rao Sahib M. RAMASWAMI spoke as follows :—

Sir, it has been our privilege and pleasure to listen to your valuable Address year after year. Your addresses have been revealing to us how the Government has been engaging itself in carrying out agricultural, industrial and irrigational works to the lasting benefit of the State. Our great rejoicing is that His Highness the Maharaja, who has been known as a progressive Ruler not only in India but also outside this country, has been enjoying splendid health, and secondly, that he is maintaining the level of the administration so nicely and to the satisfaction of the subjects of the State. It gives us additional pleasure that our Prince Jayachamaraja Wadiyar, who had gone to Europe, has returned to us and is in our midst during these Dasara Festivities. It also gives us greater pleasure to hear that His Highness the Yuvaraja who has gone to Europe for a change has been enjoying excellent health there.

Sir, against the wishes of the entire world, the War has come. Great Britain, which has established Democracy in every nook and corner of the world, has again taken up the cause of defending the freedom of smaller nations. We are sure that Great Britain is going to win in the end. It is well-known how Great Britain has established a unique institution in the world, known as the Commonwealth of Nations, which is an association of free peoples. As some Press Agencies and other international people are announcing, earlier or later, we are sure that

India is going to become a member of that great institution.

There has been some discontent among certain sections of the people, as you have observed. These gentlemen are not unaware of the fact that our Government had appointed a Constitutional Reforms Committee and that their recommendations are being anxiously considered by the Government for announcement. There is no reason for any subject of His Highness the Maharaja to think that the reforms which are going to be conferred on the people will be inadequate. His Highness the late Sri Chamaraja Wadiyar of blessed memory, half a century back, established this Assembly, unasked by our parents. It has also been the hereditary practice of the Maharajas of Mysore to confer constitutional reforms now and then, whenever the time is opportune. It is the loyal duty of every Mysorean, under such circumstances, to create a peaceful atmosphere and gain the confidence of His Highness the Maharaja and His Government to secure greater freedom from time to time.

Sir, yours has been a difficult task all these years, as changes have been occurring almost every day. Actions and reactions in the neighbouring territories and in other countries have got their own effect here also. You have been an apostle of peace and sympathy. We are sure that your sympathy and rare statesmanship will bring contentment and permanent prosperity to the State.

Lokasevaniratha Bale SIDDALINGA SETTY said that the members of the House were very happy to listen to the speech of the Dewan. They were also happy that Her Highness the Yuvarani, Prince Jayachamaraja Wadiyar and other members of the party who had gone to Europe had returned safe after a brief sojourn. It was the fervent desire of every Mysorean that the present European war should come to a successful termination very soon and that peace should reign in the world, that His Highness the Yuvaraja of Mysore should safely return home, and that Congressmen in the State should approach the Government in a spirit of compromise and co-operation, accepting in the meanwhile the reforms that His Highness the Maharaja would graciously announce.

Speeches on the Address over, **Mr. C. K. VENKATRAMAIYA**, Kannada Translator to Government, read the Kannada version of the Dewan's Address.

Swearing in of New Members.

The following members made the prescribed Oath or Affirmation of Allegiance to His Highness the Maharaja and took their seats :—

1. Mr. Bhupalam Nanjundiah, Hosadurga.
2. ,, C. V. Raman, Chamarajanagar.
3. ,, Venkataramane Gowda, Hunsur Taluk.
4. ,, H. M. Mallikarjunappa, Tarikere Taluk.
5. ,, G. Kanchappa, Chiknaikanhalli Taluk.
6. ,, H. L. Nanjundappa, Chiknaikanhalli Taluk.
7. ,, Bette Gowda, Kunigal Taluk.
8. ,, H. Husein Ali Beig, Holenarsipur.
9. ,, B. S. Kasturi, Belur.
10. ,, Patel Halappa, Shimoga Taluk.
11. ,, H. S. Suryanarayana Rao, Channapatna Taluk.
12. ,, M. Borappa, Channapatna Taluk.
13. ,, Saheb Pasha Sab, Mulbagal Town.
14. ,, C. Nanjundiah *alias* Nanjundappa, Chintamani.
15. ,, Siddappa, Ragibommanahalli, Malvalli Taluk.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

Revision of Scales of Pay.

Q.—3. **Mr. Y. V. MUNISWAMI IYER** (Channapatna Municipality).—

Will the Government be pleased to state :—

(*a*) the date on which the scale of pay of the officials of the taluk and the other offices in the State was prepared ;